



I - XII : Independence, Constitution & Amendments, APA, Universal, Civil Protections, the Child, Seville, DWDA, Peace, Indigenous, Outdoor, Mother Earth, Conscious Business, Informed Consent

I. 1776 - The U.S. Declaration of Independence

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, **deriving their just powers from the consent** of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

II. 1787-89 - Constitution & The U.S. Bill of Rights

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8, also known as the Intellectual Property Clause. This clause grants Congress the power: "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by **securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right** to their respective Writings and Discoveries."

1. Amendment 1 - Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the Press

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2 - The Right to Bear Arms

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3 - The Housing of Soldiers

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

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The term "promulgation of rules" under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) first came into effect with the passage and signing of the APA on June 11, 1946.

The APA established a framework for how federal agencies develop and issue regulations, including the process of rulemaking, also known as promulgation. This process typically involves publishing proposed rules for public comment and then publishing the final rules in the Federal Register.

Prior to the APA, there was no uniform framework governing these procedures for federal agencies. The growth of administrative agencies and their regulatory powers led to concerns about the potential for unchecked authority, driving the need for legislation like the APA.

183.335 Notice; content; public comment; temporary rule adoption, amendment or suspension; substantial compliance required.

subsection (1)(c) of this section, the agency shall provide a copy of the rule that the agency proposes to adopt, amend or repeal, or an explanation of how the person may acquire a copy of the rule. The copy of an amended rule shall show all changes to the rule by striking through material to be deleted and underlining all new material, or by any other method that clearly shows all new and deleted material.

(3)(a) When an agency proposes to adopt, amend or repeal a rule, it shall give interested persons **reasonable opportunity to submit data or views**. Opportunity for oral hearing shall be granted upon request received from 10 persons or from an association having not less than 10 members before the earliest date that the rule could become effective after the giving of notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. An agency holding a hearing upon a request made under this subsection shall give notice of the hearing at least 21 days before the hearing to the person who has requested the hearing, to persons who have requested notice pursuant to subsection (8) of this section and to the persons specified in subsection (15) of this section. The agency shall publish notice of the hearing in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 at least 14 days before the hearing. The agency shall consider fully any written or oral submission.

(b) If an agency is required to conduct an oral hearing under paragraph (a) of this subsection, and the rule for which the hearing is to be conducted applies only to a limited geographical area within this state, or affects only a limited geographical area within this state, the hearing shall be conducted within the geographical area at the place most convenient for the majority of the residents within the geographical area. At least 14 days before a hearing conducted under this paragraph, the agency shall publish notice of the hearing in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 and in a newspaper of general circulation published within the geographical area that is affected by the rule or to which the rule applies. **If a newspaper of general circulation is not published within the geographical area that is affected by the rule or to which the rule applies, the publication shall be made in the newspaper of general circulation published closest to the geographical area.**

IV. 1948 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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Amendment 4 - Protection from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5 - Protection of Rights to Life, Liberty, and Property

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment 6 - Rights of Accused Persons in Criminal Cases

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and di... of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment 7 - Rights in Civil Cases

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8 - Excessive Bail, Fines, and Punishments Forbidden

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9 - Other Rights Kept by the People

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10 - Undelegated Powers Kept by the States and the People

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

III. 1946 - Administrative Procedures Act

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Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind...

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law...

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals...

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing...

Article 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent... (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence...

Article 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy...

***Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement... (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country...**

Article 14. (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution... (2) This right may not be invoked...

Article 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived...

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age... (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent... (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit...

Article 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property... (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived...

Article 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion...

Article 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression...

Article 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly... (2) No one may be compelled...

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Article 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government... (2) Everyone has the right of equal access... (3) The will of the people shall be the basis...

Article 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security...

Article 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work... (2) Everyone, without any discrimination... (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration... (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions...

Article 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure...

Article 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being... (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care...

Article 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education... (2) Education shall be directed to the full development... (3) Parents have a prior right...

Article 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life... Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests...

Article 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order...

Article 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community... (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms... These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised...

Article 30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted...

V. 1959-1963 - Civil Protections, Shelters from War and Natural disaster - [Swiss citizens voted to include civil protection into the Federal Constitution, requiring the safeguarding of the population against war and disaster. Legal Requirement: A 1963 law mandated that every new residential building must include a nuclear bunker, or developers must pay for a space in a public shelter.]

Federal Law 520.1 on Civil Protection System and Protection & Support Service

Title 2: Civil Protection System

Chapter 1: Cooperation within the civil protection system

Article 2 Purpose

The purpose of the civil protection system is to protect the population and its vital resources in the event of disasters, emergencies, or armed conflicts, and to contribute to bringing these events under control and limiting the damage they may cause.

Article 3 Partner organisations; The civil protection partner organisations are: a. the police, for the maintenance of public security and order; b. the fire service, for the rescue and general damage protection; c. the health care services (including first aid services), for the provision of medical care to the population; d. the technical services, to ensure that the technical infrastructure, in particular

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We conclude that biology does not condemn humanity to war...

Just as 'wars begin in the minds of men', peace also begins in our minds...

VIII. 1994-1997 - Death With Dignity Act

(Written Request for Medication to End One's Life in a Humane and Dignified Manner) (Section 2) 127.805 §2.01. Who may initiate a written request for medication. (1) An adult who is capable and has been determined by the attending physician and consulting physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, and who has voluntarily expressed his or her wish to die, may make a written request for medication for the purpose of ending his or her life in a humane and dignified manner in accordance with ORS 127.800 to 127.897. (2) No person shall qualify under the provisions of ORS 127.800 to 127.897 solely because of age or disability. [1995 c.3 §2.01; 1999 c.423 §2] 127.810 §2.02. Form of the written request. (1) A valid request for medication under ORS 127.800 to 127.897 shall be in substantially the form described in ORS 127.897, signed and dated by the patient and witnessed by at least two individuals who, in the presence of the patient, attest that to the best of their knowledge and belief the patient is capable, acting voluntarily, and is not being coerced to sign the request. (2) One of the witnesses shall be a person who is not:(a) A relative of the patient by blood, marriage or adoption;(b) A person who at the time the request is signed would be entitled to any portion of the estate of the qualified patient upon death under any will or by operation of law; or (c) An owner, operator or employee of a health care facility where the qualified patient is receiving medical treatment or is a resident. (3) The patient's attending physician at the time the request is signed shall not be a witness. (4) If the patient is a patient in a long term care facility at the time the written request is made, one of the witnesses shall be an individual designated by the facility and having the qualifications specified by the Oregon Health Authority by rule. [1995 c.3 §2.02] (Safeguards)(Section 3) 127.815 §3.01. Attending physician responsibilities.(1) The attending physician shall:(a) Make the initial determination of whether a patient has a terminal disease, is capable, and has made the request voluntarily;(b) To ensure that the patient is making an informed decision, inform the patient of:(A) His or her medical diagnosis;(B) His or her prognosis;(C) The potential risks associated with taking the medication to be prescribed;(D) The probable result of taking the medication to be prescribed; and. (E) **The feasible * alternatives, including, but not limited to, comfort care, hospice care and pain control;** (c) Refer the patient to a consulting physician for medical confirmation of the diagnosis, and for a determination that the patient is capable and acting voluntarily;(d) Refer the patient for counseling if appropriate pursuant to ORS 127.825;(e) Recommend that the patient notify next of kin;(f) Counsel the patient about the importance of having another person present when the patient takes the medication prescribed pursuant to ORS 127.800 to 127.897 and of not taking the medication in a public place;(g) Inform the patient that he or she has an opportunity to rescind the request at any time and in any manner, and offer the patient an opportunity to rescind at the time the patient makes the patient's second oral request pursuant to ORS 127.840;

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electricity, water and gas supplies, waste disposal, as well as transport and IT systems, are operational; e. **the protection & support service**, for the provision of the protection of the population and care for persons in need of protection, of **protection of cultural property, of support to the units and the other partner organisations, as well as of repair and rehabilitation work** and for the performance of other tasks to benefit the community.

VI. 1959-1989 - The Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child

Principle 1 The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration...

Principle 2 The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities...

Principle 3 The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

Principle 4 The child shall enjoy the benefits of social security...

Principle 5 The child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped...

Principle 6 The child, **for the full and harmonious development of his personality**, needs love and understanding...

Principle 7 The child is entitled to receive education...

Principle 8 The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

Principle 9 The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation...

Principle 10 The child shall be **protected from** practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of **discrimination**...

VII. 1986 - Seville Statement

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that we have inherited a tendency to make war from our animal ancestors...

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that war or any other violent behaviour is genetically programmed into our human nature...

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that in the course of human evolution there has been a selection for aggressive behaviour...

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that humans have a 'violent brain'...

IT IS SCIENTIFICALLY INCORRECT to say that war is caused by 'instinct' or any single motivation...

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VIII. 1999 - Declaration on a Culture of Peace

Recalling also the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization...Recognizing that peace not only is the absence of conflict... Expressing deep concern about the persistence and proliferation of violence...

Article 1 A culture of peace is a set of values, attitudes, traditions and modes of behaviour...

Article 3 The fuller development of a culture of peace is integrally linked to...

Article 4 Education at all levels is one of the principal means to build a culture of peace...

Article 5 Governments have an essential role in promoting and strengthening a culture of peace.

Article 6 Civil society needs to be fully engaged...

Article 7 The educative and informative role of the media...

Article 8 A key role in the promotion of a culture of peace belongs to parents, teachers, politicians...

IX. 2007 - The Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Article 1 Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment...

Article 2 Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal...

Article 3 Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination...

Article 4 Indigenous peoples... have the right to autonomy or self-government...

Article 5 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen...

Article 6 Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7 1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life... 2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom...

Article 8 1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation... 2. States shall provide effective mechanisms...

Article 10 Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands...

Article 11 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions... 2. States shall provide redress...

Article 12 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions... 2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation...

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Article 13 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations... 2. States shall take effective measures...

Article 14 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems... 2. Indigenous individuals... have the right to all levels and forms of education... 3. States shall... take effective measures...

Article 15 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures... 2. States shall take effective measures...

Article 16 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media... 2. States shall take effective measures...

Article 17 1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights... 2. States shall... take specific measures to protect indigenous children... 3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions...

Article 18 Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making...

Article 19 States shall consult and cooperate in good faith...

Article 20 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems... 2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means... are entitled to just and fair redress.

Article 21 1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions... 2. States shall take effective measures...

Article 22 1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs... 2. States shall take measures...

Article 23 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies...

Article 24 1. **Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines...** 2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right...

Article 25 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship...

Article 26 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources... 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control... 3. States shall give legal recognition...

Article 27 States shall establish and implement... a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process...

Article 28 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress... 2. Unless otherwise freely agreed...

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Breathe fresh air.

Splash in clean streams, ponds, rivers and the Bay.

Explore safe and inviting forests and wild spaces.

XI. 2010 - The Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth

Article 1. Mother Earth (1) Mother Earth is a living being. (2) Mother Earth is a unique, indivisible, self-regulating community... (3) Each being is defined by its relationships... (4) The inherent rights of Mother Earth are inalienable... (5) Mother Earth and all beings are entitled... (6) Just as human beings have human rights... (7) The rights of each being are limited...

Article 2. Inherent Rights of Mother Earth (1) Mother Earth and all beings... (a) the right to life and to exist; (b) the right to be respected; (c) the right to regenerate its bio-capacity... (d) the right to maintain its **identity**... (e) the right to **water**... (f) the right to clean **air**; (g) the right to integral **health**; (h) the right to be free from **contamination**... (i) the right to not have its **genetic structure modified**... (j) the right to full and prompt restoration... (2) Each being has the right to a place... (3) Every being has the right to wellbeing...

Article 3. Obligations of human beings to Mother Earth (1) **Every human being is responsible**... (2) Human beings, all States, and all public and private institutions must: (a) act in accordance with the rights... (b) recognize and promote... (c) promote and participate in learning... (d) ensure that the pursuit of human wellbeing... (e) establish and apply effective norms... (f) respect, protect, conserve... (g) guarantee that the damages caused... (h) empower human beings and institutions... (i) establish precautionary and restrictive measures... (j) guarantee peace and eliminate nuclear... (k) promote and support practices... (l) promote economic systems...

XII. 2016 – Conscious Business Declaration

As a global community of business leaders we are committed to developing the awareness and skills needed to consciously evolve our organizations in alignment with these principles:

We Are One with humanity and all of life.

Business and all institutions of the human community are integral parts of a single reality — interrelated, interconnected and interdependent.

In line with this reality, the purpose of Business is to increase economic prosperity while contributing to a healthy environment and improving human wellbeing.

Business must go beyond sustainability and the philosophy of “do no harm” to restoring the self-renewing integrity of the Earth.

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Article 29 1. **Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment...** 2. States shall take effective measures... 3. States shall also take effective measures...

Article 30 1. Military activities shall not take place... 2. States shall undertake effective consultations...

Article 31 1. **Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage...** 2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures...

Article 32 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies... 2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith... 3. States shall provide effective mechanisms...

Article 33 1. **Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity...** 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures...

Article 34 Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures...

Article 35 Indigenous peoples have **the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals...**

Article 36 1. Indigenous peoples... have the right to maintain and develop contacts... 2. States... shall take effective measures...

Article 37 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties... 2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted...

Article 38 States... shall take the appropriate measures...

Article 39 Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance...

Article 40 Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision...

Article 41 The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system...

Article 42 The United Nations... and States shall promote respect...

Article 43 The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards...

Article 44 All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed...

Article 45 Nothing in this Declaration may be construed...

Article 46 1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted... 2. In the exercise of the rights... 3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration...

X. 2008 – Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights

The Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights states that children have the right to:

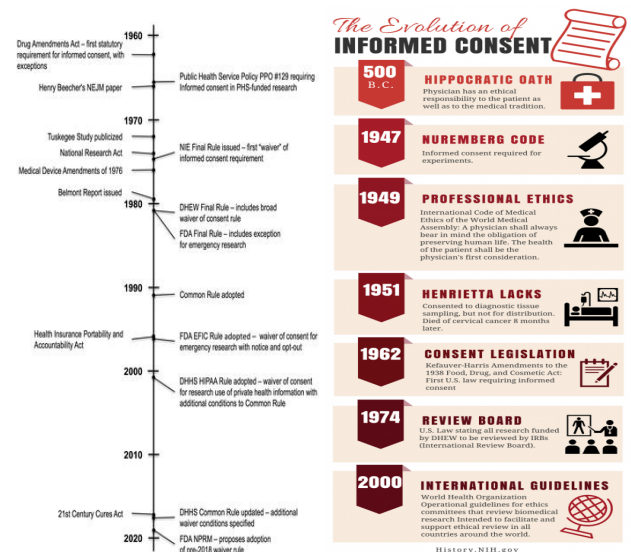
Business must operate with economic, social, and ecological transparency.

Business must behave as a positive and proactive member of the local and global communities in which it operates.

Business that sees, honors, and celebrates the essential interconnected nature of all human beings and all life maximizes human potential and helps create a world that works for all.

When aligned with Oneness, Business is the most powerful engine on Earth for creating prosperity and flourishing for all.

XIII. 500BC - 2025 - Voluntary and Informed Explicit Consent "First, Do no Harm"



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